

**EAST KESTEVEN  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
of the  
**Medical Officer of Health**  
for the year  
**1949**

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**JOHN W. SCHOLEY, M.B., Ch.B.**

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Including the  
**Report of the Sanitary Inspector**  
**J. A. F. SAVILLE, M.S.I.A.**



# East Kesteven Rural District Council

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR JOSEPH WILLIAM DIXON, J.P.

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## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR JOHN HUGH BRIGHTON.

MEMBERS :

Councillor F. W. Padley	Councillor G. Sardeson
„ E. L. Harris	„ T. Fairchild
„ Brig.-Gen. R. L. Adlercron,	„ R. Couling
„ C.M.G., D.S.O.	„ E. Gilbert
„ W. Curtis	„ Mrs. M. F. Herring
„ F. Panter	„ Mrs. M. Foottit
„ D. C. Dale	„ J. E. Crust
„ S. F. Lamyman	„ A. Wilson
„ J. Fox	„ R. B. Cullen
„ G. H. Goose	„ A. Burdett
„ E. E. Robinson	„ F. Codd
„ C. Hobbins	„ J. Dickins
„ A. Leggate	„ J. N. Wright
„ G. W. Pick	„ W. Everard
„ J. Taylor	„ Mrs. N. Robson
„ J. Baumber	„ R. E. Hudson
„ T. Smallhorn	„ W. Tomlinson
„ A. Baumber	„ C. R. T. Bell
„ E. Mitchell	„ S. T. Wood
„ Mrs. E. M. Christian	„ J. A. Widdowson
„ R. O. Davies	„ F. Smith
„ J. R. Auckland	„ G. W. Hall
„ R. P. Liddiard	„ J. W. Stevenson

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL :

GEORGE DALE,



# Staff of Health Department

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

JOHN W. SCHOLEY, M.B., CH.B.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT:

ARCHIBALD A. MAXWELL, M.I.P.C., M.S.I.A.  
(Resigned 30th April, 1949).

JOHN A. F. SAVILLE, M.S.I.A.  
(Appointed 1st May, 1949).

ASSISTANT:

PETER BIRD.

CLERK:

MISS E. P. JONES.

MARKET PLACE,  
SLEAFORD.

July, 1950.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
EAST KESTIVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for the year 1949.

The statistics submitted show that the general health of the community remains good and compares favourably with the rest of the country. I am pleased to say that the incidence of infectious diseases in the area has been remarkably low.

The National Health Service has now been functioning for more than a year and it is possible to assess some of its advantages and its defects.

Almost all the services controlled under the Act have reported ever increasing demands on them and some have been working under a great strain.

The ambulance service, in particular, has been extremely active and I am pleased to report that it has fulfilled the demands made upon it most satisfactorily.

Medical Practitioners also report a great increase in work and many are much overworked. The main cause for complaint here is the amount of time wasted in attending to trivialities. It would seem that some restriction should be made to prevent the further abuse of this part of the Service.

At present we still have to rely on hospitals outside the Council's area and it is increasingly apparent that some form of hospital service in the area would be a great asset. This is particularly necessary for the treatment of maternity cases and it is hoped that some local accommodation for these cases may be arranged.

The only major change in the Public Health staff was the appointment of Mr. J. A. F. Saville as Chief Sanitary Inspector in place of Mr. A. A. Maxwell, who resigned.

I wish to record my appreciation of the work of your Public Health Staff, the Clerk to the Council and other Officials, and thank the Members of the Council for their help and encouragement in my work.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN W. SCHOLEY,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	123,421
Population (Registrar General's figure 1949):—						
Civilian	...	...	...	...	...	17,550
Total	...	...	...	...	...	20,570
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	5,261
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£66,330
Sum represented by a 1d. Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£261

NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN  
EAST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT DURING  
1945, 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Scarlet Fever	14	6	21	32	23
Diphtheria	3	2	3	2	—
Measles	61	3	430	352	28
Whooping Cough	10	14	53	109	23
Acute Pneumonia	4	5	10	7	1
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	4	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	3	1	1	5
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	2	8	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	1	1	—
Dysentery	—	—	2	1	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	8	9	1
Malaria	—	—	5	2	—
Totals	95	39	542	520	82

### NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1949.

	Males	Females	Total
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Resp. System	2	2	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Influenza	2	—	2
Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-Encephelitis	—	—	—
Cancer of Buc. Cav. and Oesoph (m)	1	—	1
Uterus (f)	—	1	1
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	1	3
Cancer of breast	—	—	—
Cancer of all other sites	9	9	18
Diabetes	—	—	—
Intra-cran. Vascular Lesions	10	16	26
Heart Disease	34	25	59
Other disease of Circ. System	3	1	4
Bronchitis	4	3	7
Pneumonia	6	4	10
Other respiratory diseases	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	2	1	3
Appendicitis	—	—	—
Diarrhoea under two years	—	—	—
Other digestive diseases	1	—	1
Nephritis	4	3	7
Syphilitic diseases	1	—	1
Premature birth	2	1	3
Other maternal causes	—	1	1
Con. Mal: Birth Injuries:			
Infantile diseases	4	2	6
Suicide	3	1	4
Road Traffic Accidents	2	—	2
Other violent Causes	2	1	3
All other causes	14	5	19
All Causes	109	78	187



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES — ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Group	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Chicken Pox	Pneumonia	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia	Malaria	Acute Poliomyelitis
0—1 ...	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1—2 ...	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2—3 ...	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3—4 ...	3	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4—5 ...	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5—10 ...	17	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10—15 ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15—20 ...	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
20—35 ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
35—45 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45—65 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
65 and over ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Totals ...	28	23	23	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	1

NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN  
EAST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT DURING 1949.

	Civilian Cases	Service Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	22	1	23	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	28	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	23	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	5	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—

# BIRTH RATES. CIVILIAN DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING 1949.

POPULATION 1949. (Registrar-General's Figure). Civilian—17,550.  
Total —20,570.

No. of Live Births.	Legiti- mate.		Illegiti- mate.		Total.		No. of Still Births	Legiti- mate.		Illegiti- mate.		Total.		No. of Deaths	Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female					
...	175	...	5	180	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	1	109	
...	168	...	3	171	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	78	
	343		8	351		6		6		6		6		6	187	

## DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.		BIRTH RATE.		DEATH RATE.	
E.K.R.D.C.	England & Wales.	E.K.R.D.C.	England & Wales.	E.K.R.D.C.	England & Wales.
34.18	32	20.00	16.7	10.65	11.7

Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population.		DEATH RATES PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.						Rates per 1,000 Live Births.	
Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Deaths under one year of age.	
20.00	0.34	10.65	—	—	—	—	0.11	34.18	
16.7	0.39	11.7	—	—	0.01	—	0.15	32.00	

## VITAL STATISTICS, 1949.

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1949. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

			East Kesteven Rural District	England & Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Pop. 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin. County
<b>Births:</b>			<b>Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population</b>				
Live Births	...	...	20.00	16.7(a)	18.7	18.0	18.5
Still Births	...	...	0.34	0.39(a)	0.47	0.40	0.37
<b>Deaths:</b>							
All Causes	...	...	10.65	11.7(a)	12.5	11.6	12.2
Typhoid and paratyphoid	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping cough	...	...	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	...	...	0.22	0.45	0.52	0.42	0.52
Influenza	...	...	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.11
Smallpox	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis			0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
Pneumonia	...	...	0.57	0.51	0.56	0.49	0.59
<b>Notifications (Corrected):</b>							
Typhoid fever	...		0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid fever			0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-spinal fever			0.00	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Scarlet fever	...		1.31	1.63	1.72	1.83	1.46
Whooping cough	...		1.31	2.39	2.44	2.39	1.70
Diphtheria	...	...	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07
Erysipelas	...	...	0.28	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.17
Smallpox	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	...	...	1.53	8.95	8.91	9.18	8.54
Pneumonia	...	...	0.05	0.80	0.91	0.65	0.55
Acute poliomyelitis	...		0.05	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.18
Acute polioen- cephalitis	...	...	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Food poisoning	...		0.00	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.19

	East Kesteven Rural District	England & Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Pop. 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin. County
<b>Deaths:</b>					
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
All causes under 1 year of age ...	34.18	32(b)	37	30	29
Enteritis & diahorrea under 2 years of age	0.00	3.0	3.8	2.4	1.7
<b>Notifications (Corrected):</b>	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births				
Puerperal fever and pyrexia ...	0.00	6.31	8.14	5.30	6.82

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

International List No. and cause	East Kesteven Rural District	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births	Rates per million women aged 15-44
140. Abortion with sepsis ...	0.00	0.11	8
141. Abortion without sepsis ...	0.00	0.05	4
147. Puerperal infections ...	0.00	0.11	—
142-146, 148-150. Other maternal causes ...	2.80	0.71	—

(a) Rates per 1,000 total population. (b) Per 1,000 related live births.

Public Health Department,  
18, Northgate,  
Sleaford.

July, 1950.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
EAST KESTIVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my first Annual Report on the work and activities of the Sanitary Inspector's department for the year 1949.

The pressing need in this district is of course for increased housing accommodation, and the provision of efficient and up-to-date sewerage, sewage disposal and water supply schemes; matters which are constantly receiving your attention.

I must record my appreciation of the co-operation of officials of all departments, and particularly that of the Clerk of the Council and his deputy, whose intimate knowledge of the district coupled with their advice and assistance has been of great benefit. To you, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you for your help and encouragement in my endeavours, and for your confidence in appointing me to the position I now hold.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. A. F. SAVILLE,  
*Sanitary Inspector.*

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The inefficient methods of sewage purification and the inadequate sewerage of the district gives rise to serious complaints, particularly during the summer months, from the many foul sewer dykes throughout the district. This unsatisfactory position is only aggravated as more and more householders desire to bring their living conditions up to what might be termed luxurious in parts of this area, by the provision of a bathroom, internal supply of water, and waterclosets. Little can be done with regard to this potential menace to the health of the inhabitants of the area until such time as up-to-date sewerage and sewage disposal schemes are installed throughout the district. Cleansing of the dykes only alleviates the nuisance temporarily, and compliance with requests of parishioners to pipe in additional lengths of open sewer dykes suffices only to carry the nuisance a few yards below the original point of discharge. The Council are well aware of the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in this respect and it is regretted that although Ministry of Health approval in principle has been received in respect of schemes for the re-sewering of Ruskington, Billingham, Cranwell, Heckington and Great Hale, little progress appears to have been made, a fault that lies not with the Council or its officers.

The reputable building firms in the area have given the department all the co-operation that is necessary to ensure sound principles of drainage, and have not hesitated to make use of and ask for advice, which has been gladly given. In several instances where clients have employed semi-skilled and unskilled labour to carry out work privately outside the employers jurisdiction, it has been necessary to insist on the work being taken up and carried out in a proper manner.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of conversions of vault type closets to water carriage during the year reached a total of 86. Again, the majority of persons carrying out these conversions were owner-occupiers and owners of licensed houses.

It is, unfortunately, not possible at the present stage to put into effect privy conversion work on a large scale owing to the inadequate nature or absence of sewerage works. In numerous instances, persons have had to be discouraged from carrying out such conversions, especially where it was not possible to instal a septic tank, until such time as the Local Authority are in a position to offer something better in the way of sewerage.

The cleansing of privies and pail closets is a matter which the Council will have to seriously consider as it is most difficult to



employ labour in carrying out this task. Further remarks relating to this problem will be found under the heading "public cleansing."

In one instance a property owner appealed to the court of summary jurisdiction against the service of a notice by the local authority requesting him to demolish two dilapidated and insanitary vault closets and to construct two new water closets, connected to the public sewer, etc. After hearing the evidence of the owner and your officers, the appeal was not allowed. The work was carried out during the year.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The collection and disposal of household refuse has continued to function satisfactorily throughout the year. The larger parishes, Ruskington, Billingham and Heckington are serviced weekly and the remainder of the district fortnightly. The present kerbside collection of refuse appears to meet the needs of the inhabitants of the district so far as the frequency of collection is concerned. Following numerous complaints from parishioners, the Council considered a comprehensive report by their Sanitary Inspector in relation to the organisation and control of the cleansing department, and the implementation of a "carry out" system of refuse collection and disposal. It was obvious that the type of vehicles in use were not capable of carrying the increased number of employees that would be necessary to carry out such a scheme, and in view of the increased cost, and the excessive number of cases where long carries would be necessary, it was decided to carry on with the kerbside collection. The vehicles engaged on this work are one "Scammell" mechanical horse which does not commend itself for work in large rural areas, being both slow and difficult to manipulate on the tips in use, and two "Bedford" lorries, one of which is fitted with semi-circular sliding metal covers with taildoor in two halves hinged at the sides. The other "Bedford" is metal lined and fitted with a canvas canopy. The only recommendation that I can make in the case of the vehicles is that when consideration is given to their replacement, proper constructed municipal refuse collection vehicles with a low loading line be purchased. Approximately 3,000 tons of refuse was collected and disposed of by controlled tipping during the year.

The staff engaged on this service was as follows:— 1 Foreman driver, 1 driver loader, and four collectors. One man is engaged baling paper at the salvage depot, and the amount of salvage collected and disposed of during the year was as follows:—

Mixed waste paper	71 tons 19 cwts.	£431	0s.	1d.
Rags ... ..	1 ton 2 qrs.	10	5s.	0d.
Sacking ... ..	13 cwts. 2 qrs.	2	0s.	6d.
Total ...		£443	5s.	7d.

Although some Local Authorities had difficulty in disposing of their salvaged paper, your Cleansing Department were fortunate in having a contract with the Paper Mills.

Controlled tips are in use at Ruskington, Billingham, Martin, South Rauceby and Aswarby. The indiscriminate tipping by persons unknown was the cause of serious trouble during the year, and one of the tips was fired and had to be disused for some considerable time. Fencing and levelling of the tips are being carried out so as to prevent tipping by unauthorised persons. The tips were frequently sprayed by your employees with a tip dressing containing D.D.T. Only one serious infestation by crickets was observed. The spraying of the tip with D.D.T. residual spray abated the nuisance.

The conservancy system of domestic sanitation common to the area, is causing some concern to your officials since it is extremely difficult to find labour to carry out the work of removal and disposal, as is also the cleansing of cesspools and septic tanks, etc. The emptying of such closets and cesspools, etc., by private owners and occupiers is a difficult and necessarily offensive proceeding. Conservancy must always be regarded as a potential danger to water, through contamination of the earth; and food through contamination by flies. Your officials recommend that the Council give serious consideration to the purchasing of a vehicle or vehicles specially constructed to carry out this work.

As reported in previous years the facilities for garaging, maintenance and cleansing of the vehicles are not ideal and again I recommend that serious consideration be given to the question of a central depot, garage and store.

## SCHOOLS.

All the schools in the district were inspected during the year but the conditions generally are much the same as reported in previous years, in that the standard of sanitary accommodation is primitive and unsatisfactory when judged by modern standards. Briefly, considering the Local Authority's legal position with regard to schools, I think it is true to say that the powers available are fairly straightforward, but it is the implementation of these powers which usually causes difficulty. It is common knowledge, however,



that schools are exempt from building bye-laws, such exemption being re-enacted by Section 63 of the Education Act, 1944. There have been three sets of regulations issued by the Board of Education covering sanitary provisions in schools, but these are only of assistance to Local Authorities insofar as they set the standard which is to be adhered to in respect of the construction of new schools, and give some indication as to the standards to be aimed at when improvements are being carried out to existing schools. They are not enforceable by the Local Authority. There is no doubt that the County Education Committee is giving the matter consideration and the closet accommodation at several schools was converted to water-carriage during the year. Here again the need for adequate sewerage and water supplies is shown and the county authorities have on several occasions made known their difficulties in employing labour to carry out the emptying of the earth closets at schools.

School canteens were also inspected during the year and no cause was shown for complaint as regards the cleanliness of same or with regard to the persons employed therein.

### **MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.**

The number of moveable dwellings in the area at the end of the year was 12 and in all cases before granting licences the Council have satisfied themselves that the sanitary arrangements were satisfactory, and that an adequate and wholesome water supply was available within a reasonable distance. The majority of these dwellings are of a proprietary type and although they are not considered to be permanent or ideal homes, the occupants have shown initiative in solving their own housing problems, and in these circumstances the Council have considered it a moral obligation to licence same. These licences are granted subject to application for renewal every year. On several occasions gypsies have encamped in the district, and in order to obviate any possibility of nuisance, the police have been asked to curtail their stay in any one place. This action appears to have the desired effect.

### **MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.**

The meat supply of the Rural Area comes from the central distribution depot which is situated in the Sleaford Urban District, and all meat is inspected by the Sanitary Inspector of the Urban District before being delivered into the Rural Area.

Many improvements in connection with the slaughter, handling and distribution of meat are both desirable and necessary. On

several occasions it has been observed that meat has been transported to the butchers' shops in vehicles with doors open, the meat not being properly covered. No protective clothing was worn by the persons engaged in this work, although towards the end of the year, after representations having been made to the persons concerned, this practise was not so noticeable.

As reported in previous years, pigs slaughtered under Ministry of Food licences for self suppliers are inspected on request, or when observed by your officers during inspections in the district. Your officers consider that a 100% examination of these pigs should be carried out and that existing legislation should be amended to bring this source of valuable food supply within the scope of the Public Health Meat Regulations and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Food distributors and retailers throughout the district are to be commended on their co-operation with your officers in relation to unsound foodstuffs. They do not hesitate to contact the department and request that doubtful articles be inspected, but here again, there is considerable room for improvement in connection with the storage, manufacture, handling and distribution of articles of foodstuffs and many premises are in need of structural alteration and repair.

Towards the end of the year a report by your Sanitary Inspector regarding suggested activities to ensure a higher standard of Food Hygiene in the area, together with the question of adopting the Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing the observance of Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions and Practices in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the open air was received by the Council, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the matter in detail early in 1950. The serving of notices under the Food and Drugs Act, etc., are not sufficient by themselves, and to achieve and maintain a high standard of food hygiene it is necessary to stimulate the interests of not only the trader, but his employees and the general public, and unless the willing co-operation of all parties are received, then the dangers arising from contaminated foods will still persist.

The following articles of foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption after inspection by officers in the department:—

Type of Foodstuff.	Weight lbs.	Reason.
Dried Fruit ... ..	53	Mouldy—maggots.
Tinned Fruit ... ..	53½	Blown, punctured, rusted, etc.
„ Vegetables ... ..	66	Ditto.
„ Fish ... ..	13	Ditto.
„ Meat ... ..	10	Ditto.
„ Soup ... ..	2½	Ditto.
„ Milk ... ..	233	Rusted, punctured, etc.
Dutch Cheese ... ..	118½	Rancid.
Wholemeal ... ..	224	Mouldy—damp.
Filling Cream ... ..	45	Rancid.
Tomato Juice ... ..	5	Fermented, etc.
Sauce, Ketchup, etc. ...	24½	Fermented, damaged, etc.
Jam and Marmalade ...	2	Rusted and perforated.
Lemon Curd ... ..	2	Damaged top.
1 Hog Pig ... ..	336	Generalised Tuberculosis.
1 Case Margarine ... ..	75	Rancid.
Eggs (Grade B) ... ..	8 Doz.	Stale.
Total ... ..		1,263 lbs.

The cheese and margarine were returned through trade channels to the Ministry of Food Salvage organisation.

## REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES.

The number of premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of ice cream, or preserved food, etc., and registered in accordance with Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, are as follows:—

Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted meats, etc.	10
Fish frying premises ... ..	8
Ice cream manufacturers and vendors ... ..	4
Ice cream vendors ... ..	19

Minor defects in premises used for preparation and manufacture of preserved foods, etc., have been remedied in numerous instances. These businesses have been carried on without any serious cause for complaint although one proprietor of a fish frying business was reported to the Council with a view to his being called before them to show cause why he should not be struck off the register. A notice was served on him requesting numerous improvements to be carried out and although compliance with the notice was observed, constant vigilance and action will be needed to keep

his premises and the manner in which he conducts his business up to a reasonable standard.

### ICE CREAM.

The number of samples of ice cream taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination was 76 and they were graded as follows:—

Provisional	Grade 1.	27.
„	„ 2.	26.
„	„ 3.	16.
„	„ 4.	7.

Frequent visits were made during the year to the four manufacturers of ice cream in the area, and also to the shops retailing same. All the manufacturers in the area comply with the Heat Treatment Regulations in that they all use a complete cold mix. The department was instrumental in the installation of new equipment at all of the manufacturers' premises and in two cases new premises were built in accordance with the recommendations of your inspectors. Little trouble has been experienced with the manufacturers in your area and the majority of samples taken were highly satisfactory. One producer, however, had several consecutive samples taken that were not considered to be satisfactory and it was found on further investigation that he was not fully conversant with the Heat Treatment Regulations and had not been strictly observing the requirements of same. Representations were made and I am pleased to report that his samples have since been highly satisfactory. One cannot complain regarding the equipment and premises of these manufacturers although the human element cannot be overlooked and a little more care in the handling and sterilising of equipment would I am sure result in consistently satisfactory reports.

With regard to the retailers, all have a suitable type of conservator and retail only pre-packed products. The manufacturers, retailers and producers concerned have been notified of the results of samples taken and in the case of producers outside the district who retail in the district themselves and through their agents, copies of the bacteriologist's reports have been sent to the Sanitary Officers of the districts in which the ice cream was manufactured.

### MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS.

Fifty-seven cowsheds and dairies were inspected during the year and in co-operation with the Milk Production Officer of the Agricultural Executive Committee many improvements were

effected. Careless producers were warned during the year regarding their non-compliance with the regulations and 24 samples of milk were taken for examination.

For some years it has not been possible to devote as much time to this work as was considered necessary, and during the year, with the coming into operation of The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944; The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 ; The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 ; and The Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949, a number of duties formerly the responsibility of the Local Authority were taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Obviously, since numerous authorities are now interested in this important work, the closest co-operation will be necessary to obviate any duplication of sampling, etc., and to facilitate the exchange of information.

The following figures show the number of premises, etc., registered with this Local Authority immediately preceding the 1st October, 1949:—

No. of Registered Retail Purveyors ... ..	31
No. of Wholesale Purveyors on Register ...	191

The number of tuberculin-tested herds in this Rural District was four and the number of producers of accredited milk was six.

### **PUBLIC HOUSES, RESTAURANT AND CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS.**

All licensed premises in the area have been inspected and in 14 cases new or improved sanitary accommodation has been requested, the necessary work being carried out during the year. Several such licensed premises were reconstructed and the inefficient and inadequate facilities for the washing and rinsing of glasses were improved on request. At two cafes where work was outstanding at the end of 1948 the proprietors complied with the notices served upon them by your officers and during the year the proprietors of two other catering establishments were requested to bring their premises up to a reasonable standard and negotiations were in progress at the end of the year between the proprietors and your Inspector.

### **SHOPS ACT, 1934.**

This work, as reported in previous years, has been relatively easy since most of the shops in the District are one-man or family businesses. Numerous visits were made during the year to shops when your inspectors were visiting same in connection with other



duties and it is intended that a comprehensive survey of all shops in the area should be carried out during 1950.

### PETROLEUM ACTS.

No. of petrol licences on the register at the end of the year ...	72
No. of carbide of calcium licences on the register at the end of the year ... ..	Nil
Amount stored under the licences in force:—	
Petrol, 58,950 galls.	
No. of inspections made in connection with the above licences ... ..	21

### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Thirteen defects were found in factories and workshops in this area, two being brought to the notice of the department by H.M. Inspector of Factories. Compliance with the notices were effected without recourse to statutory action in twelve cases and one such notice was outstanding at the end of the year although intimation had been given that the necessary work would be attended to.

### OUTWORKERS PREMISES.

One notification was received regarding premises used by outworkers. This was in connection with a female worker employed in the manufacture of furniture trimmings. On inspection the premises were found to be satisfactory in all respects.

### PUBLIC VEHICLES.

No action was necessary during the year in respect of filthy or verminous public vehicles and as reported in previous years it is pleasing to note that several operators spray their vehicles with D.D.T. at frequent intervals.

### RODENT CONTROL.

Regular attention was given to all Council property, tips, etc., during the year, and numerous sewer dykes throughout the area were surveyed and treated by the Council's Rodent Operator. In addition, 115 domestic premises, 40 business premises and 6 agricultural premises were treated effectively by him. Co-operation was

maintained with the Kesteven Agricultural Executive Committee's operators and joint action was taken on numerous occasions.

Your operator has proved himself to be efficient at his work, but the general public do not appear to realise their responsibilities as occupiers of land or property, etc., therefore very few complaints are received, in consequence of which a good deal of your operator's time is taken up in surveying properties. More publicity should be carried out drawing the attention of the public to the need for their co-operation in reporting infestations by rodents.

### **DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES.**

Fleas were the cause of five houses being disinfested and the treatment given consisted of D.D.T. and Zaldecide. The householders concerned were given instructions to cleanse, and maintain in a cleanly condition their households and effects. Several minor infestations were reported to the department and material was provided for the complainants to disinfest the dwellings themselves. Several premises were found to be infested with cockroaches and ants and the occupiers were provided with proprietary powders which proved to be successful in all cases.

### **SMOKE ABATEMENT.**

No complaints were received by the department during the year and in no case was any nuisance observed under this heading.

### **CANAL BOATS.**

No canal boats are registered with this Authority and therefore no action was necessary.

### **LABORATORY FACILITIES.**

There has been no change in existing arrangements which satisfactorily meet all needs.

Bacteriological— The Public Health Laboratory Service,  
County Hospital,  
St. Anne's Road,  
Lincoln,

Chemical— W. W. Taylor, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.,  
Public Analyst and Consulting Chemist,  
1, Regent Street,  
Nottingham.

The numbers of various samples submitted for examination are as follows:—

Bacteriological:—	Water ... ..	70
	River Waters ... ..	8
	Ice Cream ... ..	76
	Milk ... ..	24
	Sewage Effluents ... ..	4
Chemical:—	Water ... ..	19
	Sewage Effluents ... ..	4

## RESULTS OF WATER ANALYSIS DURING 1949.

Date.	Parish.	Where Taken.	Result.
23. 1.49.	Anwick.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
2. 2.49.	Wilsford	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
2. 2.49.	Anwick.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
16. 2.49.	Ruskington.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
13. 2.49.	Cranwell.	Shallow Well.	Unsatisfactory.
16. 2.49.	Kirkby Laythorpe.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
23. 2.49.	Helpingham.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
23. 2.49.	Heckington.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
6. 4.49.	North Kyme.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
6. 4.49.	Chapel Hill.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
6. 4.49.	Leasingham.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
13. 4.49.	Digby.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
19. 4.49.	Kelby.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
19. 4.49.	Kelby.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
19. 5.49.	Wilsford.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
24. 5.49.	Wilsford.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
14. 6.49.	North Rauceby.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
14. 6.49.	Wilsford.	Public Supply.	Doubtful.
14. 6.49.	Swarby.	Public Supply.	Doubtful.
14. 6.49.	Little Hale.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
14. 6.49.	Great Hale.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
14. 6.49.	Aswarby.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
July, 1949.	Cranwell (22 samples)	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
13. 7.49.	Billinghay.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
11. 8.49.	Silk Willoughby.	Public Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
11. 8.49.	Silk Willoughby.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
13. 8.49.	Newton.	Public Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
13. 8.49.	North Kyme.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
5. 8.49.	Heckington.	Public Supply.	Passable.
5. 9.49.	Silk Willoughby.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
13. 9.49.	Leasingham.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
13. 9.49.	Evedon.	Public Supply.	Doubtful.
13. 9.49.	Heckington.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
21. 9.49.	Newton Bar.	Public Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
22. 9.49.	Evedon.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.



Date.	Parish.	Where Taken.	Result.
4.10.49.	Helpringham.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
4.10.49.	Osbourneby.	Public Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
4.10.49.	Aunsby.	Public Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
5.10.49.	Silk Willoughby.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
27.10.49.	Dorrington.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
27.10.49.	Dorrington.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
27.10.49.	Dorrington.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
27.10.49.	Dorrington.	Public Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
29.11.49.	Pickworth School.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
5.12.49.	Pickworth School.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
6.12.49.	Pickworth School.	Private Supply.	Unsatisfactory.
7.12.49.	Martin Dales.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.
7.12.49.	Kirkby Laythorpe.	Public Supply.	Satisfactory.

Instructions were given to the occupiers of houses using bacteriologically unsatisfactory water supplies to boil all such waters before using same for human consumption. It was recommended that the Council's main be extended to Pickworth school, and negotiations with regard to this scheme were progressing early in 1950.

All shallow wells in Cranwell were found to be seriously polluted and the occupiers using such supplies were advised to use this source of supply for garden purposes only. Water was carted by the Council thrice weekly, and pumped into numerous tanks situated throughout the village as an alternative supply, until the time when the proposed new supply from the Air Ministry main is available.

Further progress in connection with the Regional Water Scheme for the area was reported towards the end of the year when the Ministry approved of the Wilsford and District Water Supply Scheme being proceeded with. Some of the existing water supplies in the district are not of a satisfactory nature and cannot be relied upon to provide a constantly adequate supply when long periods of dry weather are experienced; in fact water had to be carted for several months during the year to the area served by the Newton Bar supply. It is hoped that the Ministry will give approval to the remainder of the Regional Scheme being proceeded with at the earliest possible date.

The following Table shows the number of houses and estimated population in each parish of the Rural District. No accurate figures are yet available of the number of houses supplied by piped supply in each house but the number of houses provided with a public supply are shown. Asgarby & Howell, Brauncewell, Cranwell & Byard's Leap, Culverthorpe & Kelby, North Rauceby, Roxholm, Silk Willoughby, South Rauceby and Temple Bruer are supplied from private sources.

Parishes.	No. of Houses at 31.12.49.	Estimated Population.	Water Supply.		
			No. of Standposts.	No. Paying Domestic Water Rate.	No. Not on Public Supply.
Anwick ... ..	80	308	5	75	5
Asgarby & Howell ... ..	37	127	—	—	37
Ashby & Bloxholme ... ..	97	266	3	74	23
Aswarby & Swarby ... ..	55	157	—	1	54
Aunsby & Dembleby ... ..	51	152	5	40	11
Billinghay ... ..	505	1,436	13	505	—
Blankney ... ..	144	463	1	54	90
Brauncewell ... ..	31	108	—	—	31
Burton Pedwardine ... ..	41	191	7	41	—
Cranwell & Byards Leap ... ..	112	506	—	—	112
Culverthorpe & Kelby ... ..	39	113	—	—	39
Digby ... ..	145	454	6	138	7
Dogdyke ... ..	79	317	6	78	1
Dorrington ... ..	113	384	9	104	9
Ewerby & Evedon ... ..	114	349	12	110	4
Grea Hale ... ..	184	559	11	181	3
Heckington ... ..	587	1,692	17	579	8
Helpingham ... ..	236	714	26	206	30
Kirkby Laythorpe ... ..	83	267	8	71	12
Leasingham ... ..	155	499	8	138	17
Little Hale ... ..	74	271	3	53	21
Martin ... ..	308	1,110	7	307	1
Newton & Haceby ... ..	51	173	8	43	8
North Kyme ... ..	174	499	13	173	1
North Rauceby ... ..	52	245	—	—	52
Osbourneby ... ..	128	364	11	125	3
Rowston ... ..	50	174	4	43	7
Roxholme ... ..	29	101	—	—	29
Ruskington ... ..	563	1,682	—	528	35
Scopwick ... ..	125	487	16	118	7
Scredington ... ..	82	287	3	67	15
Silk Willoughby ... ..	51	197	—	—	51
South Kyme ... ..	105	409	12	102	3
South Rauceby ... ..	83	250	—	—	83
Swaton ... ..	74	295	9	61	13
Temple Bruer, etc. ... ..	33	264	—	—	33
Threekingham ... ..	69	216	4	39	30
Timberland ... ..	170	565	—	170	—
Walcot, B. ... ..	145	500	7	145	—
Walcot, F. ... ..	28	108	3	23	5
Wilsford ... ..	134	451	9	115	19

## HOUSING.

The acute shortage of houses in the rural district is a matter of grave concern to the Council and its officials, but it is gratifying to know that the progress made during the year 1949, in the provision of new housing accommodation is one which the Council may well

be proud of, in so far as that progress has been as speedy as circumstances and appropriate Ministerial departments have allowed.

The needs of the rural district in this respect are constantly being brought to the attention of the Council, and it is pathetic to learn of the conditions relative of abject misery under which many families are endeavouring to live and bring up their children to be worthy and responsible citizens.

The numbers of new houses completed in the rural area during 1949 were as follows:—

Traditional brick houses	22
Airey houses      ...    ...	118

In addition 20 houses in course of erection were completed by private individuals who were fortunate in being allocated the necessary building licences, for which there were so many disappointed applicants. The total numbers of buildings constructed in the East Kesteven Rural District during the post war period are as follows:—

Traditional brick houses ...    ...    ...	92	(Council)
Swedish Timber houses ...    ...    ...	28	(    „    )
Airey houses      ...    ...    ...	140	(    „    )
Prefabricated bungalows ...    ...    ...	60	(    „    )
Privately built houses and bungalows ...	70	

In addition, 89 former R.A.F. hutments have been converted into temporary dwellings, for which there was no shortage of applicants.

The conditions under which the rural population live have obviously deteriorated during the past twenty years or more, due to the aftermath of two world wars, and the long period of depression in agriculture between those wars, and the conditions of many of the older cottages having fallen below the standards of hygiene, amenity and comfort which might reasonably be expected. There are many houses occupied at the present time which were the subject of demolition orders before the last war, and there seems little hope of rehousing the unfortunate occupants who in many cases are elderly persons who cannot afford the present day rentals of Council houses. There is obviously a need for additional old people's bungalows in the area.

The information derived from the Rural Housing Survey continues to reveal the low level of housing standards prevailing generally throughout the district. The position as at the end of 1949 was as follows:—

Class 1	...	...	...	...	...	641
„ 2	...	...	...	...	...	572
„ 3	...	...	...	...	...	359
„ 4	...	...	...	...	...	106
„ 5	...	...	...	...	...	596
No. surveyed but not yet classified	...					41
Total surveyed						2,315

Some little improvement in the repair of houses has been achieved during the year due to the raising of the licence free amount for such work to £100, but no real progress can be reported in the reconstruction, major repair or conversions of old property since the ceiling figure allocated to the Council by the Ministry is so ridiculously low, and a great deal of patience and restraint is necessary on the part of your officers in explaining to tenants and property owners, some of whom are anxious to carry out major works to enhance the value of their properties, as to why such works cannot be proceeded with. In numerous instances misguided individuals accuse your officers of being lethargic in this respect, and on many occasions your officers are in the invidious position of requesting works to be carried out and are then thwarted in not being able to follow up their requests by statutory action, since there is no possibility of granting licences for such work. The rents of many of the houses in the rural district are very low and bear little relation to the standard of accommodation offered in many instances. The income derived from such property is insufficient to cover the cost of keeping same in good repair. If any real progress is to be made in improving existing housing conditions where owners are in receipt of low rentals, the question of an all-round increase in the rents of such houses will have to be considered.

The placing of the Housing Act, 1949, on the statute book and the powers of local authorities to grant financial assistance to owners for the improvement of their property is a progressive step in housing administration, although very few enquiries had been made to this department since the coming into operation of the Act.

## HOUSING.

## Housing Statistics for the Year 1949.

## Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	541
Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	726
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	27
Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	315

## Remedy of defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	74
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## Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

## (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners ... ..	2
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—

## (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners ... ..	2
(b) By local authorities in default of owners	—



(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	14
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	8
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	—

#### **Housing Act, 1936—Part IV. Overcrowding.**

No accurate information regarding the number of cases of overcrowding for the whole of the district is yet available, but from the information revealed in the rural housing survey it is not considered that there will be many cases of overcrowding based on the legal standard as defined in the Housing Act. There are, however, many cases of several families residing in one dwelling. It is the considered opinion of your officers that the “permitted number” in relation to occupied dwellings should be based on the bedroom accommodation.

#### **SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.**

Letters and Notices despatched ...	543
Statutory Notices served ...	8
Matters referred to other Departments ...	23
Complaints received ...	59
Complaints confirmed ...	47
Nuisances found ...	42

#### **SYNOPSIS OF INSPECTIONS MADE.**

Total number of Inspections made ...	2,537
Total number of re-inspections made ...	799

**DWELLINGHOUSES.**

					Inspections.	Re-Inspections.
Ordinary	...	...	...	...	106	83
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	23	2
Housing (Rural Housing Survey)	...	...	...	...	407	97
Housing Act (Overcrowding)	...	...	...	...	5	4
Prospective Council House Tenants	...	...	...	...	4	—
Scabies	...	...	...	...	—	—
Disinfections	...	...	...	...	23	—

**SANITARY CONVENIENCES.**

Water Closets	...	...	...	...	104	28
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	18	5
Privies	...	...	...	...	46	14
Chemical Closets	...	...	...	...	7	4

**REFUSE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL.**

Ashpits	...	...	...	...	16	25
Ashbins	...	...	...	...	117	52
Tips	...	...	...	...	61	—
Refuse collection	...	...	...	...	42	—

**DRAINS.**

					Inspections.	Re-Inspections.
Inspections	...	...	...	...	191	122
Smoke Tests	...	...	...	...	29	5
Water Tests	...	...	...	...	65	7

**SEWERS, ETC.**

Sewer Dykes	...	...	...	...	19	8
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**FACTORIES.**

Factories (with mechanical power)...	...	...	...	...	21	11
Factories (without mechanical power)	...	...	...	...	29	13
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	1	—

## FOOD STORAGE, PREPARATION, ETC.

Bakehouses	...	...	...	16	21
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	11	5
Cowsheds	...	...	...	87	21
Dairies, Milkshops	...	...	...		
Fish Frying Premises	...	...	...	7	13
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	20	38
Ice Cream Samples	...	...	...	76	—
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	8	9
Meat and Food Inspection	...	...	...	49	2
Licensed Houses	...	...	...	58	25
Cafes	...	...	...	4	10

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Accumulations	...	...	...	19	12
Animals, Poultry, Etc.	...	...	...	11	8
Disinfestation	...	...	...	11	3
Meetings with Owners, Tradesmen...	...	...	...	116	—
Miscellaneous (Sewage Works, Waste of Water, Etc., Petroleum Acts)	...	...	...	38	8
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	1	3
Piggeries	...	...	...	9	5
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	25	1
Sanitary Inspections	...	...	...	131	106
Schools	...	...	...	31	8
Special Visits	...	...	...	71	—
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	8	12
Works in Progress	...	...	...	149	—
Yards and Courts	...	...	...	4	5
Shops Acts	...	...	...	32	4
Water Supplies	...	...	...	111	—
Water Samples	...	...	...	93	—
Building Licences	...	...	...	5	—
Exhumations	...	...	...	2	—



# FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

## 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health, including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

	Inspections	No. of written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	21	9	Nil
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	29	4	Nil
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority, but not including outworkers' premises ... ..	13	Nil	Nil
	<hr/> 63	<hr/> 13	<hr/> Nil

## 2. Cases in which defects were found:—

	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ... ..	1	1
Overcrowding (S.2.) ... ..	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.) ... ..	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.) ... ..	1	1
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ... ..	1	1
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)—		
Insufficient ... ..	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	6	5
Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—
Other Offences against the Act, not including offences relating to out-work ... ..	4	4
Total ... ..	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 12
Referred to H.M. Inspector ... ..	Nil.	
Referred by H.M. Inspector ... ..	2	
Number of offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted ... ..	Nil.	

## PART VIII OF THE ACT.

**Outworkers.**

Nature of Work.	No. of outworkers.	No. of cases in which default in sending lists to Council.	No of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	—	—	—	—	—



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